S. HRG. 100-488

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY, FEDERALISM, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDREDTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1856

TO AMEND CHAPTER 25 OF TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PROVIDE AN AUTHORIZATION FOR THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION PROGRAMS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

DECEMBER 15, 1987

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Governmental Affairs

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

81-877 WASHINGTON : 1988

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

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REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1987

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY,
FEDERALISM, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room SD-342, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James R. Sasser, Chairman of the Subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Sasser and Roth.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR SASSER

Senator SASSER. The Subcommittee will come to order.

This morning we have a number of distinguished witnesses. I want to welcome Dr. Frank Burke, the Executive Director of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Later we will be pleased to hear from Dr. Leroy Graf, the Publications Editor, University of Tennessee; Mr. Lewis Purnell, a Records Editor from Delaware Historical Records Advisory Board, and Dr. Page Putnam Miller, the Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

Today, we are here to conduct a hearing on S. 1856, the reauthorization of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for fiscal years 1989 through 1993.

I can say this morning that I am pleased to have as cosponsors of this legislation the Chairman of the parent Committee on Governmental Affairs, Senator John Glenn, and also Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon, the appointed Senate member of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and our distinguished colleagues on the Governmental Affairs Committee, Senator John Heinz, Senator Lawton Chiles, and the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Strom Thurmond.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commissions, a part of the National Archives, plays a vital role in preservation, documentation and publication of our Nation's historical papers. Through its publications program, the Commission provides to the American public documentary editions, free from partisan interpretation, concerning the Founding Fathers and the creation of Government; for example, the papers of Thomas Jefferson, the First Federal Congress, and the early years of the Supreme Court.

Through its record program the National Historical Publications and Records Commission provides support to State and local historical societies, which I believe is very important, support to archives, libraries and associations, all to ensure the discovery and preservation of valuable historical documents, especially those in imminent danger of destruction.

In my native State of Tennessee, as in other States, the NHPRC has funded valuable publications programs, such as grants to the University of Tennessee for the "Papers of Andrew Jackson" and the "Papers of Andrew Johnson," both very distinguished Tennesseans and former presidents, as well as to Vanderbilt University for the correspondence of James K. Polk.

In Pennsylvania, grants have been awarded to Penn State University for the "Papers of Martin Van Buren" and to the Pennsylvania Historical Record Advisory Board for a comprehensive study of institutional archives for college and university records.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has recognized that the task facing archival institutions, manuscript repositories and researchers demand far more than the efforts of a single Federal agency. The Commission has favored projects which show financial commitment from a number of sources, and the Commission's funds represent less than half of all the monies used for these record projects.

The Commission's grants are not intended to replace the support of other Federal, State, and local agencies, nor are they intended to replace the support of nonprofit institutions and organizations. Rather, they have supplemented and expanded programs throughout the country and stimulated private giving.

In fiscal year 1986, although receiving grant requests totaling $6.4 million, the Commission made 58 grants totalling $2 million in support of archival programs across the country. In many States historical records preservation plans have been tabled until monies can be found. Unfortunately, when that occurs, the records many times continue to deteriorate. Valuable historical photograph collections go unprocessed and studies documenting the needs for better city and state records management programs are often carelessly filed away.

The worthiness of preserving our Nation's records is as paramount today as it was 200 years ago. Recognizing this need, probably one of the greatest geniuses of the last 300 years, Thomas Jefferson stated in 1791:

> Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals of the valuable historical and state papers deposited in our public offices. The late war has done the work of centuries in this business. The last cannot be recovered, but let us save what remains; not by vaults and locks which fence them from the public eye and use in consigning them to the waste of time, but by such a multiplication of copies, as shall place them beyond the reach of accident.

So said Thomas Jefferson in 1791.

I want to again extend a welcome to our distinguished witness, Frank Burke, the Executive Director of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and former acting Archivist of the United States. Mr. Burke, we will begin with you this morning. Welcome.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK G. BURKE, PH.D., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION, FORMER ACTING ARCHIVIST OF THE U.S. ARCHIVES

Dr. BURKE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, my name is Frank Burke and I am the Executive Director of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, a position I have held since 1975. For the past 2½ years, as you have noted, I have served as Acting Archivist of the United States, and it is from the perspective of that office that I would like to submit some remarks on the reauthorization of the NHPRC.

With the Chairman's concurrence, I would like to submit formal remarks for the record [1] and merely introduce the topic with an informal statement.

Senator SASSER. Your total remarks will be printed in the record as if read, Dr. Burke.

Dr. BURKE. Thank you. We are here for the quintennial visit for the reauthorization of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Much of the Commission's work speaks for itself since it is product oriented, as you have noted in your opening remarks.

Some of those products are displayed over here, but there are others, many more, including intangible products, such as better trained editors and archivists, and we would hope, better informed citizens.

I do not know what the tastes of the Chairman are, but at an oriental restaurant recently I pulled an aphorism from a fortune cookie that said, very appropriately, I think: "Preserve the old but know the new."

Trite as that might seem, relating to the Commission and its program, it is a pithy definition of what the Commission does. We attempt to preserve our history by the use of new methods, new ideas and new technology.

I trust that our annual reports, our lists of completed projects, which include over 500 volumes of printed work, 7,000 microfilm publications, hundreds of archival finding aids and thousands of feet of historical material saved from destruction—I hope that they all speak to the past success and the future value of this program.

So therefore, we certainly urge the passage of S. 1856, and I am ready to respond to any questions that the Chairman might have for me.

Senator SASSER. Thank you very much, Dr. Burke. Let me ask you, what is the position of the Administration on this legislation?

Dr. BURKE. The Administration supports the changes to the legislation as proposed. There is a slight variation between the Administration bill that was sent to the Hill and the Senate bill, and the Administration would, of course, prefer its own. But it has not as yet sent any information on the reauthorization of the grant program and indicates that that will be submitted after a budgetary study.

Senator SASSER. What sort of work needs to be done, frankly, to preserve the historic documents of our people and to make them

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[1] See p. 25.

available for public use? I am curious as to precisely how you go about that.

Dr. BURKE. Well, we provide funds—as you indicated in your opening remarks—that are not usually even 50 percent of the amount needed by the institution to whom we provide them, to do a number of things to bring historically significant materials into archival repositories in the first place; to get them out of the attics and basements, and I have even found them in abandoned subway stations, to make sure that they are physically secure and accessible to researchers.

Then, once they get there, there are physical preservation needs which range from the provision of climate-controlled facilities to hands-on work such as copying potentially explosive deteriorating nitrate film on to stable film stock.

In addition, in accordance with Jefferson's statement, we publish; bring together documents from a variety of sources, make highly professional transcriptions of those documents, and publish them in series of volumes, as you can see with the Jackson papers, the Johnson papers, the Jefferson papers and so on.

All of this work, of course, requires planning and coordination and the skill and experience of trained professionals, as well as adequate and appropriate resources at the National, State, and local levels, and the Commission attempts to provide some of those resources.

Senator SASSER. Let me just ask as a matter of information, what role would the State historical societies play in concert with your organization?

Dr. BURKE. State historical societies, in effect, are the implementors of those programs. We, as a Federal agency do not try to go into the States and control the activities within a State, but rather we listen to the State historical societies and the State archives as to what they think are the problems in the States and ask them to set up plans and to coordinate plans within the States that can then provide for some of the seed money through our program.

Then we evaluate those in light of the programs of other States and try to get a national picture of what needs to be done and then provide funds through the agents, which are in many cases the State historical societies.

Senator SASSER. And you make grant awards, I assume, to State historical associations?

Dr. BURKE. Correct.

Senator SASSER. What is the amount of the average grant request that would be submitted to the Commission? How large is the average grant in comparison to the average grant request, for example?

Dr. BURKE. We are not a large granting or funding agency. The average grant request that we receive is somewhere around $48,000 per project. The average grant that we are able to make is normally somewhere around $30,000, so that there is a reduction in the amount that we are able to provide.

That average grant request is traditionally not for the entire project but just the request to the Federal Government for support.

Senator SASSER. How successful has the National Historical Publications and Records Commission been in generating support from the private sector? I mean, this is the age in which we are trying to

get more support from the private sector. Have you had much success in this regard and does the Commission—when it makes a grant do you require matching funds in most instances?

Dr. BURKE. Yes, Mr. Chairman. We require matching funds in almost every instance, and if we do not require them, the support funds are there from the institutions that are sponsoring the projects. There is no project that I can think of that we are paying 100 percent of the cost for.

The Commission, when funds began not to increase, undertook on its own going out and talking to foundations—corporation foundations and private foundations—about additional funding and we have been able to raise over the last 10 years some $4.5 million from outside foundations; from the Mellon Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Kress Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and others.

That money goes through us to the projects that we are funding or supporting.

Senator SASSER. What about the end-users of the material that is produced through the programs? Who are they and how do they go about accessing the material after it has been processed?

Dr. BURKE. I would say the end-user is almost anyone. There are historians, obviously, who wish to consult the historical record and will use the published volumes that we have produced, because of the inability to get to the originals, which may be scattered across the country or indeed across the world, and in some cases the originals have disappeared since the volumes have been published.

There are genealogists who use the material that is produced in the archives throughout the country. Historians are also using that material as we help the institutions bring those records into an institution and provide finding aids. There are lawyers, obviously, who are looking for obligations and claims, either for or against the Government, and the Government might be local or State or the Federal Government.

There are the general citizen who has rights, obligations, veterans claims, land claims, a whole variety of materials that they wish to verify through the records. There are journalists who wish to go back and find out, for instance, what the Federal Government did in rationing during World War II in case, as at the time of the oil crisis of a decade ago, it looked like we might have to go to rationing again, so journalists used the records in order to have background stories.

Novelists use the records. If you have seen or read "Winds of War" and "War and Remembrance," those books could not have been written without access to some of the original sources. So it is difficult to pinpoint who the users are. They are the broad sweep of the citizens of this country in their professional or personal pursuits.

Senator SASSER. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Burke, for your testimony this morning. As a former history major and an amateur historian, I realize how important and valuable and interesting the work is that you do.

Thank you very much this morning for your testimony.

Dr. BURKE. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator SASSER. Our next witness will be Dr. Leroy Graf, the Publications Editor from the University of Tennessee.

We welcome you here this morning and look forward to your observations this morning, Dr. Graf. Please proceed.

TESTIMONY OF LEROY P. GRAF, PH.D., PUBLICATIONS EDITOR, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE, TN [1]

Dr. GRAF. Thank you, Senator Sasser.

I, perhaps, might more fully identify myself, as a prologue to my informal comments, as one of the ancients in the work of scholarly editing.

I am currently Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Tennessee, was coeditor and editor for the first seven volumes of the Andrew Johnson papers, and at the moment am consulting editor of those papers, that is, since September.

I am also part of a new venture, begun at the University of Tennessee, of bringing together in one place the three Presidential papers relating to Tennessee. It is true the university had the Jackson papers earlier, but they had been located in Nashville. Now they are over in Knoxville and Vanderbilt has yielded up its Polk papers, so we are about to be housed in a common location where we can give each other aid, comfort and general assistance, which is going to be very interesting. I think it is probably the only place in the country where this is being done.

I think that one of the things I can offer is to tell you what it was like before the NHPRC had money which it could provide for support. Yet, I would also remind you that even then, the Commission was vital in terms of getting projects such as those I have spoken of off the ground.

Back in the early 1950's when President Truman re-animated the almost moribund NHPC the Executive Director was Philip M. Hamer, who had formerly been head of the History Department at the University of Tennessee. Phil came by Knoxville in the mid-1950's and he did not have much to offer. He could offer some research assistance in Washington, but that was about it.

But he, let's say, enticed, lured my colleague Ralph W. Haskins and me, along with the university administration, into undertaking the Johnson papers. To do the job we had a modest amount of released time from teaching.

Senator SASSER. What year was this, Dr. Graf?

Dr. GRAF. That was 1956. We had some, as I say, released time from teaching. We could use the department's secretary, when she did not have anything better to do, to transcribe our documents. We had to make out in very crowded quarters. We had no help. It was distinctly a "mom and pop" operation while we were carrying relatively heavy teaching loads and faculty responsibilities.

We got money from elsewhere. That is, the American Philosophical Society set us up so that we could make two summer trips to try to gather Johnson items. The university also gave us 10 hours of a graduate student's time. That was it.

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[1] See p. 30 for Dr. Graf's prepared statement.

Well, we plugged along, gathering as much as we could, and by 1965 when the NHPC began to give us support—the first sum was $16,000, which was a sizable amount in those days—we were able to add an editorial assistant, I guess that was her title three-fourths of the time. We were able to increase our released time a bit and in general move ahead a little more rapidly. In due time, as money became more available, we were able to add something in the way of staff; that is, a full-time editorial assistant and a full-time secretary.

The essence of these projects is that they are cooperative undertaking. I and my colleague, Haskins, may be the editors, but it would be very difficult for us to undertake a project as large as this without at least a modest staff.

Senator SASSER. How many volumes of Johnson papers are there?

Dr. GRAF. Well, so far there are seven, plus the first volume of a special study which we have just gotten out. Some of the papers seemed to pull together into a group of letters which we hope will have a somewhat wider impact than some of the regular, formal volumes. You might be interested that these are letters that came back to Johnson from five men who went into the South to report on conditions immediately after the war.

Chief Justice Chase, for example, went down in May. A little bit later, Carl Schurz, the German politician-general went down. A couple of friends of Johnson went. By pulling them together you have a fine picture of what it was like in the South following the Civil War. And we hope that this volume may be more usable, perhaps, for students than some of the volumes with greater variety in them. This special volume will be more focused.

My successor is now thinking that we will need probably two volumes for the first year of the presidency, because that is where we have gotten by now. And perhaps—we hope we can do the subsequent years in maybe one and a half volume for each year. I think he is now thinking that it may be 13, 14, or even 15 volumes. We hope not, but it may well go on that long.

It occurred to me that you might be interested in being reminded that——

Senator SASSER. May I interrupt you, Dr. Graf?

Dr. GRAF. Yes, of course.

Senator SASSER. Have you published yet the observations of Justice Chase and others and the other two individuals you mentioned following the war?

Dr. GRAF. They are currently being bound and we should have copies within the next week or so. If you would be interested in seeing them I will see to it that you get them.

Senator SASSER. I would like very much to see them, yes.

Dr. GRAF. Always before our volumes have been hard cover, but this time we are going to try paperback, hoping that we will be able to reach a somewhat larger and more—I do not like to say popular—but at least a broader spread of people. Because that, it seems to me, is one of the real problems, to let people know what treasures are in volumes such as the Johnson papers. Obviously, I am prejudiced, but I think they are great.

I was going to say, whenever there is a lack of money and you have to cut back on staff, you have a serious loss, inasmuch as the skills and knowledge acquired on the job are difficult to replace. And we always have had to look for more money than we have been able to get from the NHPRC, and the other sources from which we receive assistance, like the Tennessee Historical Commission. We have made some contacts in Greenville, Johnson's home, but the trouble with Andrew Johnson is that he is, as yet, no one's hero.

He does not have the pizazz, shall we say, for the average history buff, that Jackson has. I would argue, however, that Johnson has been great to live with over the last 30 years because he is a fascinating man; imperfect, but still fascinating. And our volumes have helped to reveal many things about him.

I was interested that the man who has, within the last several years, written a study of Johnson's Presidency, expressed to us appreciation for our early volumes, which were available, taking Johnson down to the Civil War years, on the ground that they helped him understand the man whom he was trying to analyze as President.

We have all along been saying, we could have anticipated as we went through the material of the 1940's and 1950's that Johnson would have the kinds of problems he had. They are not all imposed from the outside. They also reflect the kind of person he was. He was a fine man, but he had, let's say, shortcomings which came to the fore only when he came into the position of President.

At the same time, as I say, he was a very admirable, devoted public servant whom we have come to admire, warts and all. And that is one of the things that projects such as ours gives people an opportunity to experience. That is, that men of the past who were fine public servants, still were not perfect.

It has always seemed to me that one of the problems that citizens have is that they think that public figures in the past were always giants with no feet of clay or even any little bit of clay on their feet and therefore they are hyper-critical, let's say, of the human shortcomings that we find sometimes in our public servants today.

I think it is a healthy thing if we can help them, through projects such as these personal papers, to understand the human being who lies back of the public figure in our past.

Senator SASSER. Some have said that the press is a little hypercritical of shortcomings in some of our public servants these days, Dr. Graf.

What would you say—if I could digress for just a moment—what would you say was the principal shortcoming of Andrew Johnson and what would be his most salient strong point?

Dr. GRAF. Well, he never got over the fact of his mudsill beginnings in a class-conscious South. He was self-educated, but he had the insecurity of the self-educated, and one form it takes is that you mistrust people whom you do not know well. You are not sure you can trust them.

His cronies, yes. But the people whom he did not know well, he was suspicious of them.

Another thing that happens when you have a limited education is that you tend to see things in black and white, good, bad, right, wrong. Once you reach your conclusion—and Johnson worked at his conclusion—he was convinced he was right; therefore, anyone who opposed him was automatically a villain.

Associated with that is the attitude that if you are right, then why should you make any adjustments in your position? Therefore, he was not temperamentally right for compromise, and this would be one of the problems when he came to a showdown with Congress. He was so convinced that he was right and they were wrong, his enemies, that they were enemies and he could not make the kinds of accommodations which, I hope I am not being cynical to say, is at the heart of successful political activity. That is, there is a give and take and Johnson simply was temperamentally unsuited for that kind of thing.

Now, as for strengths—I perhaps have emphasized weaknesses—as for strengths, he was a man of great integrity. He was a man of great ambition and drive, both to offset his background, that is, to show that you could rise, and in the process, to demonstrate that the people have in them all the qualities that he visualized the common man as having.

So, for instance, his rationalization for the Civil War was that the people of the South, the majority of the people in the South, really wanted to stay in the Union. They were led astray by their leaders, the aristocrats with whom he had always been at odds.

And then at the end, you see, when you get to the end of the war, it makes sense that he should be friendly to the Southerners—although he inveighed vigorously against them during the war when he was bitter over their leaving the Union and starting the war. In fact, when he was the second person on the ticket in 1864, a lot of the radicals in the North at the time said, good, he will bring about a much more severe punishment of the South than that softy Lincoln will.

They really felt that Lincoln was just going to be too easy on the South. Well, then, when Johnson turned around and became a rather reasonable person in attempting to bind up the wounds and bring the Nation back, so that the parts could work together as soon as possible, they regarded him as being totally inconsistent.

It is true, he still didn't trust the leaders of the South and he for a while, at least, tried to keep them down. But he was convinced that the people of the South really had been devoted to the Union, even as he was.

I might say that also in terms of seeing things in black and white, he clung, as though to the Bible, to the Constitution, and as he read the Constitution, there was nothing in it that permitted any division of this entity that had been put together back in the 1780s.

Therefore, in a way, being a Unionist was not a problem for him. It was the only thing he could be with this deep faith in the Constitution. So that, again, these are admirable qualities which brought him condemnation first from one side and then from the other. A fascinating man, though.

It is interesting, we think of him as coming up from very, very modest beginnings. So did many of his contemporaries, in part, be-

cause he kept reminding them. But time and again visitors to the White House, earlier visitors to Nashville when he was Military Governor there, comment on the courtliness, the consideration, the gentlemanliness of the man. He had acquired, not artificially, but sort of out of a native gentlemanliness the qualities that rather did impress people. A very interesting man.

Senator SASSER. Very interesting. I will have to read the Johnson papers now.

Dr. GRAF. Well, this sounds a bit conceited, but instead of reading all the papers, I think you might read the introductions to the first seven volumes of which Dr. Haskins and I wrote the first six and I did the seventh by myself.

Because, again, reviewers have been very flattering. They have appreciated our annotation—footnotes—but they have also said kind things about the introductions.

Senator SASSER. Well, Dr. Graf, thank you very much. Do you have further comments?

Dr. GRAF Well, I was going to say, I hope that my prepared statement will be incorporated in the record because it is somewhat more formally organized.

Senator SASSER. Well, your statement will be incorporated in the record.

We are indebted to you, Dr. Graf, for appearing here today and giving us the benefit of your views. But I must say that I am fascinated by your statements relative to Andrew Johnson. I have visited former President Johnson's home in Greeneville and have read quite a bit about him, including his tenure as the wartime Governor of Tennessee when he came to Nashville after the Confederate Army retreated and Johnson came—I think came down the Cumberland River, if I am not mistaken?

Dr. GRAF. I am not sure. I think he came by way of Cincinnati into Nashville. That was the usual route of getting from Washington to Nashville.

Senator SASSER. Well, I am sure you are correct.

Anyway, thank you very much for appearing here this morning, Dr. Graf. It has been very interesting.

I see my colleague, Senator Roth, has joined us. We are very pleased to have the ranking member of the full Committee here this morning, my distinguished friend and colleague, Senator Roth of Delaware.

Welcome, Senator, and I think you have some statements to make here in introducing one of our witnesses.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR ROTH

Senator ROTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am delighted to be here today and I congratulate you for holding these hearings.

I am particularly pleased to be able to introduce today Lewis Purnell of Herring Creek, DE, one of the garden spots of our small State. But he has a very interesting background that enables him, I think, to make a real contribution to your hearings. He has had a long-standing interest in history and, frankly, made some history as a diplomat in the U.S. Foreign Service.

He served in Italy, Burma, Indonesia, Malaya, Japan, England, Jamaica, and the Philippines. In 1976 he retired from the Foreign Service as Deputy Chief of Mission in the Philippines. Since that time he has served as Diplomat in Residence at the University of Alabama and continues to serve the State Department as a consultant. In that capacity he assists the Department in the review for declassification of diplomatic records for inclusion in the series "Foreign Relations of the United States."

He also acts as a consultant on the preparation of guidelines for declassifying State Department records which are in the custody of the National Archives.

I might say that he also has exercised his great interest in history through his service on the Delaware State Review Board for Historic Preservation, the Delaware Historical Records Advisory Board. He was recently elected second vice chairman of the Delmarva Advisory Council History Heritage Committee, composed of 50 very prominent local historians from Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to introduce my good friend, Mr. Purnell, who has served his Nation so capably. I regret that I am on the—I had rather stay here than be on the tax conference; but, if we all want to go home before Christmas, I guess we ought to get on with our work. But I thank you for holding these hearings.

Senator SASSER. Thank you very much, Senator Roth. We very much appreciate you appearing here this morning and introducing your distinguished constituent there from Delaware, and good luck on the tax conference.

Mr. Purnell, after that glowing introduction we look forward very much to hearing your views and observations this morning and you may proceed.

TESTIMONY OF LEWIS PURNELL, RECORDS EDITOR, DELAWARE HISTORICAL RECORDS ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. PURNELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am sure we would probably all profit more by listening to Professor Graf continue his lecture than listening to me try to justify in my humble way a very complex program. I do want to at least go on the record thanking Senator Roth for that rather overwhelming introduction. Now that I am retired and have stopped wandering, I do hope that I may be able to do for Delaware a fraction of what he has been able to accomplish in his distinguished career.

My name is Lewis Purnell. I am a member of the Delaware Historical Records Advisory Board, which is a committee appointed by the Governor to provide liaison for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and to develop strategies for historical records program development and advocacy within the State of Delaware.

I am speaking today in support of S. 1856 and am grateful for the opportunity to appear before you to ask you to reauthorize the NHPRC at a level of $10 million per year for the next 5 years.

Titles to property, voter registration lists, building permits and marriage licenses, school, court and tax records; each is a public record. Public records not only support the immediate needs of

Government—administrative, legal—and ensure its continuity, but they protect the interests and the rights of the people. Maintained over time these records preserve the history of your communities.

What I have just read is the opening passage in a brochure published last year entitled "Guardians of the Public Record." It was written as part of a project funded cooperatively by the NHPRC, the American Association for State and Local History, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, to promote the development of nationwide archives and records programs for local government records. That publication is here, Mr. Chairman, and I think it is a rather interesting and brilliant one.

With over 81,000 local government units in the United States, projects such as this one, which provide public officials and other records custodians with much-needed information about records care, fill a critical need. Moreover, by urging the adoption of sound records management and preservation practices, such projects actually save tax dollars now wasted on storing and maintaining records no longer needed for Government administration or historical research.

My home State of Delaware has benefited tremendously from the NHPRC program. Its support of our State-wide assessment project in 1984–85 resulted in an important 10-year planning document, "Delaware's Documentary Heritage: The Future of Historical Records in the First State."

I would urge the Subcommittee to take a look at this publication. It is pretty much the Bible for the State of Delaware and I think a good example that might be used in other States as well.

This document has led to a number of initiatives to improve records administration in public and private agencies throughout the State, including a new public records law. The impact of this project will be felt for many years to come.

A more recent NHPRC grant is supporting the development of a local public records program coordinated by the State's Bureau of Archives and Record Management. County and municipal officials throughout the State are receiving much-needed training and guidance in records administration. For the first time local officials have developed authorized records retention schedules which specify the timely destruction of obsolete records and clearly identify the permanent retention of historically valuable ones. I think anybody who has worked with state and municipal governments realize that this is no mean accomplishment.

Given the current level of resources, the NHPRC can provide support only for a fraction of the funding requests that it considers. Already the Commission and its staff maximize grant dollars by encouraging substantial institutional cost sharing and inducing private foundations and other non-Federal funding sources to provide support for projects. The joint NHPRC-AASLH-Mellon Foundation project, the one that I was talking about earlier, is but one example of this cooperative action.

Despite its relatively low level of funding, the Commission's records program has provided support for projects in virtually every State in the Union as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa. It is truly a national program.

Moreover, the records program supports not only State and local public records programs but archival programs in colleges, universities, manuscripts and photo preservation in local historical societies and museums, and national level research, planning and educational efforts, to name only a few activities receiving Commission funding.

It is easy to think of historical records and archives as being only dusty papers of interest only to antiquarians, genealogists and historians. This is a false image, for historical records are essential to all aspects of government and enterprise. Without historical records it would be impossible to prove property ownership, to establish claims for veteran's benefits or to honor treaty obligations.

Unlike the tangible paper and parchment documents of the past, today's historical records are being created on hard disks and other electronic media. How to control and preserve these elusive electronic records and the information they contain is one of the greatest challenges facing our society.

We in Delaware are in the process of tackling this enormously complicated issue at the State government level. An increased authorization from the NHPRC can provide much-needed support throughout the country for a program to deal with this critical problem. Action must be taken now before the tapes and disks are erased or altered, thereby compromising the completeness and accuracy of the historical record for future generations.

I must say, Mr. Chairman, that I have become obsessed with this problem and we in Delaware intend to do something about it. But I am appalled as I get more deeply involved at how little has really been done throughout the country in the whole problem of bringing together these machine-readable archives and preserving them and making them useful for the future. I think it is probably the greatest archival problem that we have facing us.

Let me end by saying, planning, preservation, the promotion of sound record programs and national coordination must be increased through the work of the NHPRC. All of our citizens benefit from the proper care and ready access to their vital records. In this year of the bicentennial of our most precious document, the Constitution, I urge you and your colleagues to reauthorize the Commission so that it can support the preservation of all documents precious to the citizens of this Nation. I urge you to continue to let it grow and flourish.

Thank you. If you have any questions, Mr. Chairman, I will try to answer them but I am no great expert.

Senator SASSER. Thank you, Mr. Purnell. Let me just ask you this. What type of electronic records are you seeking to preserve and how do you go about preserving the information on these records?

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Chairman, I do not know what percentage, but my guess would be 80 percent of the records that are generated by the National Government and State governments, and now even down into local governments, are on electronic media. That means the whole range—everything from birth, death, land transfers. In the State of Delaware one of the things that got me off on this subject was all of our banking and corporation data are on machine-readable data.

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The difficulty with this material, the tapes, the floppies that are used simply do not have a very long life and the technology that is used today to handle your regular terminals, even in this building, will probably be obsolete in another 5 years. There is a wonderful story. The data that was collected on computers in 1960, by the 1970's there were only two machines in the world that could read this stuff. One the Japanese had and the other one was in the Smithsonian Institution. That gives you some idea of the rapid change of technology.

The shelf life of a floppy, for example, is probably 5 years. Your tapes may have a 10- to 20-year life, depending upon how they are stored and the material used. There just isn't the planning at this stage for the simple storage of this material, the long-term preparations for retrieval of information, or even access to this information.

The State of Delaware, for example, has, I suppose, a half-dozen different systems. It is going to be very difficult to pull this together and it needs something like the NHPRC and the National Archives to take the leadership, I think, in providing the kind of guidance that we need in every state in the country.

Senator SASSER. Let me ask you this question for the record, Mr. Purnell. How important a role has the NHPRC played in the preservation of local records? For example, in your State of Delaware what type of role has the NHPRC played in the preservation of local records in Delaware?

Mr. PURNELL. Well, it is still an ongoing project, but NHPRC partial funding has provided the seed money to get a whole project going down to local levels where we can work with local officials to develop their retention schedules and their preservation programs. And the whole project has wound up in really a rather nice piece of legislation.

Now, the follow-up question to that should be why didn't you do it on your own? If the State needs this sort of thing, why didn't the State fund it?

The historical records in the State of Delaware, I suppose, are in pretty good shape compared with that of a lot of other States. However, it is still a stepchild in the bureaucratic system and it desperately needs the kind of start-up money and the leadership of something like the NHPRC to get a project going that we can then sell to our legislators for continuation.

It is in that field that I think the NHPRC provides its greatest contribution. It has been a real success in Delaware.

Senator SASSER. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Purnell, for your statement today and your observations.

Mr. PURNELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SASSER. Our next witness this morning will be Dr. Page Putnam Miller, the Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

Dr. Miller, we are pleased to have you here this morning. I welcome you and look forward to your statement.

TESTIMONY OF PAGE PUTNAM MILLER, PH.D., DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF HISTORY[1]

Dr. MILLER. Thank you very much, Senator Sasser.

I am the Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. This is a consortium of 50 historical and archival organizations and so I am here today representing many of the users and the beneficiaries of this program. We think it is a terrific program and we are very pleased to have this opportunity to testify on behalf of it.

In preparing my testimony and looking back through some old files on NHPRC, I saw a wonderful statement that you made when the reauthorization was before the Senate in 1983, and one of the points you made at that time was that it is a model cost-sharing program between the private sector and the Federal Government.

And so we have today a small agency that has a model program in terms of the leverage of Federal money to bring in private funds, and we have an agency with a formidable mission, the preservation of this Nation's documentary heritage, but yet it has had to very much curtail some of the important work that it would like to do during the past years because of lack of resources.

I would like to speak specifically to what this has meant on the editorial side, the documentary editing projects. For many years these were really directed toward what we would call the Founding Fathers and the great white men and there has been a real effort on the part of the NHPRC to widen the scope of the papers projects, and they have been successful in doing this in terms of the Freedmen Bureau Papers and many of the other papers, but they would like to do more of this.

Two examples of projects they would like to be funding, that they are unable to at this point, are the Eleanor Roosevelt Papers and launching an initiative on the immigrant experience. And so there is definitely a need for increased funding and we are very appreciative of your willingness in this bill to raise the ceiling to $10 million.

On the records side, I would like to just follow-up on some of the comments that were just made by noting that many State agencies and local governments do not have a records management policy at all and that in fact an enormous number of documents are either all kept in bulk, or either they are all destroyed. An enormous amount of money is actually wasted by retaining the wrong records. We know from our experience in records management that less than 5 percent of records have historical enduring value. And so you really need a professional program that can sort through this.

Just in closing I wanted to mention three specific projects that illustrate that beyond the editorial projects and the records projects, the NHPRC has really played an important role in helping the national archives and records management of this whole Nation move into the modern era of archival management policy.

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[1] See p. 39 for Dr. Miller's prepared statement.

The first project I would like to mention is the "Congressional Papers Project Report." This has been extremely valuable to Members of Congress. It has been distributed by the House and Senate Historical Offices to all the Members of the House and the Senate. It is a valuable aid for Members in trying to decide what constitutes a valuable collection, on trying to decide where to locate papers, and particularly for those who are retiring or have pending retirement, it has been a valuable resource.

A second one is "Standing the Test of Time," which is a report on the quality assurance of microfilming by State agencies. And what they learned from this report is that in many State agencies the people who make the judgments about what should be microfilmed and the quality control over these processes really know very little about the procedures and techniques of microfilming. So I think that this kind of report can help to correct a real problem in the management of microfilming at the State level.

The last report I wanted to mention—and this is a third major NHPRC grant—is "Planning for the Archival Profession." This report is the result of 3 years' work of the Society of American Archivists on really looking at the goals and where we should be going in the archival profession, and they really identified three goals: the identification and retention of records, the administration of archival programs, and then the availability and use of records.

Certainly when we look at historic preservation or preservation of water or our forests, strategic planning has been very important. And so in this case we feel that the archival profession can now begin to do some strategic planning. This document is already being used by many facets of the profession as we move into the decade ahead.

So I think that when we look at the documentary editing projects, the records projects, these kinds of projects that really affect all of the research and the development of where we are going in the archival profession, there is ample evidence of the support that we would like to give to a very fine program in NHPRC.

So we urge a speedy passage of S. 1856. Thank you very much.

Senator SASSER. Thank you very much, Dr. Miller. Let me just ask you, you indicate that about 5 percent of records would have some enduring or historical qualities. What are the criteria for determining whether or not they have a historical quality?

Dr. MILLER. Well, for instance, in the Congressional Papers project there are some guidelines for Members of the Senate and the House on what you should keep, because I know that you are aware of how much paper is generated by your own office.

Senator SASSER. My word, yes.

Dr. MILLER. I will be glad to leave this report with you. But if you turn to many of the State agencies or the Federal Government, there are guidelines that are developed by the agency heads, by expertise from the Archives. So there are a number of people that work together to decide on that and it would vary very much from agency to agency or institution to institution.

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[1] See p. —

Senator SASSER. Well, thank you very much, Dr. Miller, for appearing here this morning and giving us the benefit of your views. It has been very helpful.

Dr. MILLER. Thank you.

Senator SASSER. I want to thank all of our witnesses for coming here this morning and contributing to the record that we are building in support of our legislation and we look forward to a speedy reauthorization.

The Subcommittee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:06 a.m., the Subcommittee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1856

To amend chapter 25 of title 44, United States Code, to provide an authorization for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission programs, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 5, 1987

Mr. SASSER (for himself, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. GLENN, and Mr. HATFIELD) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs

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A BILL

To amend chapter 25 of title 44, United States Code, to provide an authorization for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission programs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Historical Publications and Records Commission Amendment Act of 1987".

SEC. 2. Section 2501 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2501. Creation; composition; appointment and tenure; vacancies; meetings

"(a) The National Historical Publications and Records Commission shall consist of the Archivist of the United States, who shall be Chairman; the Librarian of Congress (or an alternate designated by the Librarian); one Senator to be appointed, for a term of 4 years, by the President of the Senate; one Representative to be appointed, for a term of 2 years, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; one member of the judicial branch of the Government to be appointed, for a term of 4 years, by the Chief Justice of the United States; one representative of the Department of State to be appointed, for a term of 4 years, by the Secretary of State; one representative of the Department of Defense to be appointed, for a term of 4 years, by the Secretary of Defense; two members each of the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the Society of American Archivists, and the American Association for State and Local History, each to be appointed for a term of 4 years (subject to the provisions of subsection (b)) by the governing council or board of the respective organization; and two other members, outstanding in the fields of the social or physical sciences, the arts, or archival or library science, to be appointed, for terms of 4 years (subject to the provisions of subsection (b)) by the President of the United States. All terms shall begin on July 1, and the terms of members ap-

pointed by the President and the specified associations shall be maintained on staggered appointment cycles to promote continuity in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b). A member may continue to serve after the expiration of a term until a successor has been appointed, but not to exceed 1 year. Membership on the Commission is not an office within the meaning of the Statutes of the United States.

"(b)(1) The appointments made by the specified associations and the President of the United States under the provisions of subsection (a) shall be staggered beginning on the first July 1 following the date of the enactment of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Amendment Act of 1987, on which the terms of all such appointments expire, as follows:

"(A) For a term of 1 year beginning on such July 1, the President, the American Historical Association, and the American Association for State and Local History shall each make 1 appointment.

"(B) For a term of 2 years beginning on such July 1, the Organization of American Historians and the Society of American Archivists shall each make 1 appointment.

"(C) For a term of 3 years beginning on such July 1, the President, the Organization of American

Historians, and the Society of American Archivists shall each make 1 appointment.

"(D) For a term of 4 years, the American Historical Association and the American Association for State and Local History shall each make 1 appointment.

"(2) All subsequent appointments to any appointment made under paragraph (1) shall be for a term of 4 years.

"(c) The Commission shall meet at least annually and on call of the Chairman.".

SEC. 3. Section 2503 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2503. Executive director, staff, transportation expenses

"(a) The Commission may appoint, without reference to chapter 51 of title 5, an executive director and such other employees as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

"(b) Members of the Commission shall be entitled to transportation expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for each day they are engaged in Commission activities while on travel status.".

SEC. 4. Section 2504 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 2504. Duties; authorization of grants for historical publications and records programs; authorization for appropriations

"(a) The Commission shall make plans, estimates, and recommendations for historical works and collections of sources it considers appropriate for preserving, publishing or otherwise recording at the public expense. The Chairman of the Commission shall transmit to the President and the Congress from time to time, and at least biennially, the plans, estimates, and recommendations developed and approved by the Commission.

"(b) The Commission shall cooperate with, assist and encourage appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental institutions, societies, and individuals in collecting and preserving and, when it considers it desirable, in editing and publishing papers of outstanding citizens of the United States, and other documents as may be important for an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States.

"(c) The Commission may conduct institutes, training and educational programs, and sponsor fellowships related to the activities of the Commission and may disseminate information about documentary sources through guides, directories, and other technical publications.

"(d) The Commission may recommend the expenditure of appropriated or donated funds for the collecting, describ-

ing, preserving, compiling and publishing (including microfilming and other forms of reproduction) of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States and for the activities described in subsection (c).

"(e) The Archivist of the United States may, within the limits of available appropriated and donated funds, make allocations to Federal agencies, and grants to State and local agencies and to nonprofit organizations and institutions, for those activities in subsection (d) after considering the advice and recommendations of the Commission.

"(f) For the purposes specified in this section, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years an amount not to exceed $10,000,000. Amounts appropriated under this subsection shall be available until expended when so provided in appropriation Acts.".

SEC. 5. The table of contents for chapter 25 of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec.
"2501. Creation; composition; appointment and tenure; vacancies; meetings.
"2502. Vacancies. (repealed)
"2503. Executive director; staff; transportation expenses.
"2504. Duties; authorization of grants for historical publications and records programs; authorization for appropriations.
"2505. Special advisory committees; membership; reimbursement.
"2506. Records to be kept by grantees.".

TESTIMONY OF FRANK G. BURKE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee--my name is Frank G. Burke. I am Executive Director of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), a position I've held since 1975. For the past two and a half years I've served as Acting Archivist of the United States. It is from the perspective of the office of the Archivist that I wish to open my remarks on the reauthorization of the NHPRC.

Especially during this period of the Bicentennial celebration, most of you are familiar with the National Archives and with the great documents it houses--the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. The Archives has under its custody millions of other documents and other records which capture the sweep of the American past--from slave ship manifests to the journals of polar expeditions to battlefield photographs of the Civil War to Indian treaties to Liberty Bond posters to sound recordings of historic news broadcasts. At the Archives one sees every day a host of visitors from across the Nation: individuals tracing their family roots, historians deep in research, journalists tracking elusive facts, students at work on dissertations. But many individuals unable to visit John Russell Pope's majestic Archives Building in Washington are, nevertheless, still able to visit the National Archives. The Archives administers a network of 14 records centers and 11 branch archives across the country which house archives of regional interest as well as microfilm copies of the most important records in the Archives Building in Washington. The eight Presidential libraries hold more than 5,000 collections of personal papers. The National Archives is truly a national institution.

But when we think of the national character and mission of the Archives we must think of the vital work of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Created in 1934 by the act establishing the Archives, the Commission was given the charge to provide national leadership in preserving and publishing America's historical documents. The Commission's work has been at the vital center of a growing national effort to guarantee that our Nation's documentary heritage is not lost to the ravages of time and neglect.

Since the beginnings of its grant program in 1964, the Commission has supported projects which contribute most fully to an understanding of America's history and culture. President Reagan wrote recently, "I have a great hope for the children of America, that they too will read the works of Madison and Monroe and Washington and Jefferson and Adams and Hamilton. For in their letters to each other and in their essays, in their agreements and in their opinions, all so passionately stated, the image of an age can be discerned". In its national documentary publications program the Commission has supported such projects as The Papers of Thomas Jefferson and The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution which, for the first time, are laying before the American public in book and microform editions the complete record of the country's founding fathers and the first years of the Government.

But the Commission is supporting much more. It has remained committed to making available those documents which are central to understanding many facets of American history--from the life of a common soldier in the ditches

of a Civil War battlefield, to the fears and hopes of ex-slaves charting new lives, to the genius of artists, architects, and scientists, to the work of reformers and business leaders, to the burdens and challenges facing America's Presidents and statesmen.

Thomas Jefferson believed that one of the richest legacies of a free society is its documentary record. The French historians Charles Langlois and Charles Seignobos declared nearly a century ago, "Pas de documents, pas d'histoire"--no documents, no history. If the record of the events of the American past is like a complicated, sometimes bewildering puzzle, the Commission's work is doing much to fill in the pieces. Historian E. York Powell wrote, "The historian's path is still like that of Bunyan's hero, bordered by pitfalls and haunted by hobgoblins." The documentary projects of the NHPRC are making that path far easier to travel.

In its pioneering work to help preserve and make available for use America's documentary heritage, the NHPRC is working closely with archivists, public officials, historians, legislators, librarians and others across the land. Commission grants encourage state and local governments, historical societies, and other institutions and organizations to act vigorously to locate and preserve historical documents in imminent danger of destruction. From abandoned warehouses to musty back rooms, important records lie unused and forgotten, in varying stages of decay. They document a broad range of human activity. They represent much of our collective national memory and all of us have a very great stake in their preservation. James Madison declared, "The

right of freely examining public characters and measures and of free communication thereon is the only effectual guardian of every other right." Commission projects are acting to protect that heritage.

In its national records program the Commission supports projects to assess records conditions and needs; it helps cities and towns to develop archival programs where they never before existed; it supports the development of improved archival processes in automation, historical photograph preservation, microfilming, and records survey techniques. It supports the training of archivists and documentary editors.

In all of its work across the Nation, the Commission has emphasized as strongly as it can that the immense tasks before it must be faced cooperatively. The problems facing archival institutions, manuscript repositories, and researchers represent a formidable challenge that can be met only with a mobilized force of concerned citizens and organizations. Commission grants act to encourage support from other sources; its funds represent less than half of all monies used by the supported projects. The Commission's program exemplifies a strong spirit of partnership, a combination of determined individuals and institutions working together in a national effort.

It has now been nearly four decades since Professor Julian P. Boyd of Princeton University presented to President Harry Truman a copy of his first volume of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Impressed by the scholarship of the

Jefferson volume, President Truman encouraged the NHPRC to inaugurate a comprehensive program for the publication of the public and private writings of individuals who contributed significantly to the development of the United States. It was that meeting that marked the beginnings of the Commission's great effort to preserve and publish the Nation's valuable documents. Julian Boyd had understood the problem early on. He had called for the preservation and arrangement of these historical documents, for the compilation of guides and inventories, for the microfilming and scholarly preparation of texts which would be indispensable for understanding the Nation's past. "The village historical society that has manuscripts of national importance," Boyd wrote, "is as much a part of the Commission's concerns as are the larger and more spectacular projects." As the Commission moves forward in its work, many of Boyd's dreams are being fulfilled. Indeed, they were also the dreams of the man whom Boyd studied for so many years--Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson wrote, "The lost cannot be recovered; but let us save what remains."

With respect to the specifics of S.1856, I note that it is similar to legislation we proposed in September 1987 and I urge it be amended to conform to our bill. Regarding funding, our proposals for 1989 are under development in connection with the FY 1989 budget and will be submitted to Congress in due course.

In closing, I return again to the National Archives Building, to an inscription on one of the walls. It is from Shakespeare's The Tempest. It reads: "What is Past is Prologue." Through all of its work, the NHPRC strives to safeguard our documentary legacy. Its work must continue.

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TESTIMONY OF LEROY P. GRAF

in behalf of

S.1856, The National Historical Publications and Records Commission Amendment Act of 1987

before the

Governmental Affairs Committee: Senate Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Federalism and the District of Columbia

December 15, 1987

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am LeRoy P. Graf, Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Tennessee, co-editor and editor of the first seven volumes of the Papers of Andrew Johnson, and, since last September, consulting editor to the Andrew Johnson Papers. I also come before you as a member of a new editing center which we hope will be productive of benefits for all the participants and perhaps a model for other universities. I refer to the Presidential Papers Center, located at the University of Tennessee, where, since September, the editors and staffs of the three Tennessee Presidents Papers--Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson--have been brought together.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee to offer the perspective of one who has spent thirty years in scholarly editing under the aegis of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. In fact, as I prepared for this occasion, I was reminded that I am today providing a demonstration of oral history, for I was in on the early days of modern scholarly editing and am, perhaps, the only still

active representative of that beginning generation of editors. Please bear with me while I briefly review conditions for projects such as mine before 1965, when the National Historical Publications Commission was first able to make grants in support of editorial activity.

In 1950, as you may know, President Harry Truman, at the launching of the first volume of the Thomas Jefferson Papers, charged the then moribund National Historical Publications Commission to foster the initiation of similar projects designed to make more accessible the papers of other prominent Americans. Philip M. Hamer, Executive Director of the NHPC and former head of the History Department at the University of Tennessee, although able to offer only nominal research assistance in Washington repositories, set about the task of enticing scholars and institutions to embark upon such editorial ventures. In mid-decade, 1956 to be exact, he visited Knoxville and persuaded me, my colleague, Ralph W. Haskins, and the University of Tennessee administration that we should undertake the task of editing the papers of Andrew Johnson. The University gave Haskins and me a one-course reduction in teaching load--from four to three courses--and a graduate student to help us ten hours a week. The NHPC sent microfilm of the Johnson Papers in the Library of Congress, which we then sent off to Atlanta to be Xeroxed, because that was the nearest place where one of those marvelous new machines was to be found. Two summer grants from the American Philosophical Society made possible two month-long trips into the Southeast and to New England to look for Johnson letters in those areas. The documents we accumulated were transcribed by the History Department secretary in such odd moments as she might have. As I look back on those years, from 1956 to 1965, I am amazed that we were able to accomplish as much as we did.

With the first grant from the National Historical Publications Commission in 1965--the magnificent sum of $16,000--we were able to step up the pace. These funds made possible half-time, rather than quarter-time, release for both of the editors, as well as the hiring of a three-quarter time editorial assistant to join the 10-hour-a-week graduate assistant. Expanded space in the University Library improved the efficiency of our operation. Soon after, we were able with NHPC money to add a secretary to the staff, thereby accelerating the transcribing of documents, and still later, a full time editorial assistant.

By 1967 the first volume had come from the University of Tennessee Press and was presented to Lyndon Johnson in a ceremony at the White House. Since then the project has moved forward, not so rapidly as we would have liked, but with gratifyingly enthusiastic response from reviewers and readers appreciative of the thoroughness of annotation and the excellence of the introductory essays.

I have been a most fortunate project director. Only during the last five or six years have I been obliged to look beyond the NHPRC, the University of Tennessee, and the Tennessee Historical Commission for alternate or additional sources of funding for the Johnson Papers. Many of my colleagues have been far less fortunate. Where grants require matching funds and where grants, even multiple grants, do not provide enough support for an adequate staff, some of my fellow editors have been obliged to spend weeks, even months, away from the business at hand, that is, the actual editing of documents, to pursue elusive and often unproductive potential doners, both private and institutional. Surely such an expenditure of professional skill and energy on non-editorial activity is to be kept to a minimum if volumes are to come from our projects.

In a recent survey of those projects currently supported by the NHPRC, the Commission staff has discovered that the legitimate budget requests for 1988 exceed prospective funding resources by approximately one and a third million dollars, more than half again the currently available base sum. Clearly, these projects will have to seek support elsewhere; but in many cases they are already cultivating other sources and do not know where else to turn. Failure to come up with resources to cover a budget short-fall means reducing staff and other economies which will slow down the production of volumes. And I would point out that reduction in staff in our business is likely to have a prolonged adverse effect. Loss of experienced workers who, of necessity, go off to find other employment, represents a loss of accumulated knowledge, of a familiarity and expertise in the period, documents, and milieu of that project, which can be recovered only after an apprenticeship equally as long as that of the discharged, or "riffed" worker.

So far I've spoken of the need of current editorial projects for larger grants, as costs of staff, equipment, and operating expenses advance. It seems obvious that the first concern must be to maintain the continuity and health of existing undertakings. But what of those tantalizing projects standing in the wings, waiting to be launched? Only because increased funds have been available in previous years has it been possible to expand the scope of scholarly editing from the papers of political figures, such as the founding fathers, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, our three Tennessee Presidents, Grant, and Jefferson Davis, to mention only the most obvious,to figures of artistic, social, scientific, and intellectual distinction--men like Benjamin Latrobe, Frederick Law Olmsted,

Daniel Chester French, Robert Mills, Samuel Gompers and Joseph Henry, to women like Jane Adams and Emma Goldman, and to black leaders like Frederick Douglass, Marcus Garvey, Booker T. Washington, and Martin Luther King, Jr.

But there are still others knocking at the door with editors and institutions eager to get under way but needing the fundamental support which over the years the NHPRC has supplied. Some of these prospective projects are the Abraham Lincoln Legal Papers, the papers of architect Pierre Charles L'Enfant, General William T. Sherman, Robert A. Taft, Robert E. Lee, William Allen White, and that remarkable woman Eleanor Roosevelt.

The preceding remarks have all related to personal papers projects. Perhaps most creative, original, and useful for the historian are the large-scale editorial enterprises which assemble the papers of a specific era or group. Examples of this genre are the Documentary Histories of the Ratification of the Constitution, the First Federal Elections, the First Federal Congress, and the Supreme Court of the United States, the Black Abolitionist Papers, and the Documentary History of George Rapp's Harmony Society. There are other projects of this ilk waiting to take off--a Documentary History of Philanthropy in the United States, the Lusk Committee Records, the Wartime Removal and Detention of Japanese Americans, 1941-46, and a Documentary History of Immigrant Groups. The list could be extended. All of them, whether focussed on one figure or a group, serve not only to make available but also to make vivid the nation's past, so that this and future generations may have a fuller understanding of our heritage.

In 1986 the NHPRC made publication grants to some forty editorial projects in amounts ranging from $8,000 (to Phillips Exeter Academy for the

Journal of Benjamin Brown French) to $115,000 (to George Washington University for the Documentary History of the First Congress), with most grants falling within the $35,000 to $65,000 range. In every instance the project received significant support--at least equal and often more--from other sources. My own experience with the Andrew Johnson Papers is, I believe, typical. Over the years the University of Tennessee has provided, as I have indicated, released faculty time, student assistance, housing, and library services. In addition we have had support from several other sources, both public and private, so that each year the value of outside assistance has always exceeded that of the NHPRC.

Other projects have had a broader base of outside funding. For example, the Andrew Jackson Papers annually receive substantial assistance from the Ladies Hermitage Association, and the Five Founding Fathers Projects several years ago received two large, multi-year foundation grants. Thus, NHPRC money elicits institutional, private, and foundation support equal to, or exceeding, the amount of the Commission's grants. It would be a mistake to assume that these sources could or would sustain these projects if the Commission support were to be withdrawn or were to be significantly diminished. What we have, in effect, is a partnership, but the initiating and fundamental partner is the National Historical Publications and Record Commission. Just as my colleague Haskins and I would never have undertaken the Johnson Papers if Phil Hamer had not prodded us and our University, so in more recent times projects would not have been developed, had not the formulators known that if they could establish the worth of their proposal, the NHPRC would be able to give basic support.

That we now ask an authorization of ten million dollars for the NHPRC reflects the twofold concern that existing editorial projects should continue to be adequately supported in the face of both inflation and of the need for more adequate salaries for staffs as they become more expert in their tasks; and the concern that the door not be closed on the initiation of worthy new documentary and personal papers projects.

There is yet another need which seems to me, personally, to call for the expenditure of more money, if we are to get our full measure of social worth out of the sums we now spend for scholarly editing. I refer to the need more effectively and widely to disseminate these volumes as they come from the press and to increase their already extensive use. With the advancing price of books during the past decade, all libraries have been hard pressed to buy the titles they ought to have. While large universities may continue to accession our volumes, smaller college libraries and public libraries, even if they once bought them, are now falling by the wayside. Yet the clientele for these volumes should not be limited to professional scholars in the field. If they are to achieve their maximum impact, they should be accessible to the generally educated person and to students at all levels, high school as well as college. How to get these volumes more widely into public and college libraries is the real challenge. With a large enough appropriation, the NHPRC could establish a subsidy program, perhaps of matching funds for repositories which met certain specified criteria, to assure that once compiled, these volumes would have adequate distribution. Unless the NHPRC is able to attack this problem--and it will need more money to do so--I feel that my and my fellow editors' efforts will be less influential than they have been and should be.

My second concern is similar, i.e., having reference to the use of our volumes, but focusses on a somewhat different facet of the problem. With more adequate funding the NHPRC could aggressively tackle the task of educating teachers of history, again at all levels, on the potential for using in their teaching the volumes produced by the editing projects. To speak only of the Johnson Papers, they contain rich resources for illuminating the past, making it vital and exciting. The plebeian President received many letters describing conditions faced by a broad spectrum of society--former Confederates, Southern Unionists, newly emancipated slaves--the sum total revealing in vivid images the anguish and hardship of survival during the war and post-war years, not merely for the vanquished but for the victors as well. Use of such material not only makes history come alive but provides the basis for a better understanding of the personal trauma of war and its aftermath. It is through exposure to such vicarious experience that all of us grow in understanding ourselves and others. I'm convinced that most of the personal papers projects offer materials potentially applicable to widening the horizons of high school and college students. But some way must be found to introduce teachers to these resources. A new initiative in this area can be launched by the NHPRC only if it is more generously funded.

Although my immediate interest focusses on the fuller funding of the Publications Program of the NHPRC, I would briefly remark that we who edit are heavily dependant on the repositories to which the Records Program of the Commission is directed. It is to libraries (both public and institutional), archives, and historical societies that we look to preserve and make available manuscripts and to provide the vast printed literature

and records upon which we must draw for annotating the documents we prepare for printing. The maintenance and improvement of library and archival services is a matter of vital concern to the scholarly editing community.

In conclusion, may I urge you to increase the authorization level for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to $10,000,000, so that the Publication Program, so well established and remarkably productive to date, may be maintained in the face of increasing costs; further, that the Commission may be able to respond to the many worthy new projects which have applied and which will continue to knock at their door; and finally, that the Commission may be enabled to undertake new initiatives designed to make more available and more widely useful the products of its publication program.

Thank you for permitting me to appear before you.

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
FOR THE PROMOTION OF HISTORY

NCC

Administrative Offices: 400 A STREET SE
WASHINGTON, DC 20003(202) 544-2422

DR. PAGE PUTNAM MILLER
Director

MEMBERS

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Testimony of
Page Putnam Miller, Director of the
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

Before the

Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Federalism, and the District of Columbia of the

Governmental Affairs Committee

of the U.S. Senate

December 15, 1987

I am Page Putnam Miller, Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, a consortium of fifty historical and archival organizations. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the NCC member organizations and particularly the Society of American Archivists, the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians, I thank you for the opportunity to come before this distinguished committee and to express our support for S. 1856, a bill to reauthorize the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Senator Sasser, the historical and archival communities are most grateful to you for your leadership in supporting the preservation of this nation's historical resources. In preparing for the hearing today, I was looking back in my files on the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and found a September 14, 1983 clipping of a statement you made on the Senate floor in support of the 1983 NHPRC reauthorization bill. NHPRC has faced some very hard times in recent years, as you pointed out in your statement. Without strong advocates like you this small but very significant program would perhaps no longer be in existence.

I am particularly pleased to be a witness today so that I can thank you and your cosponsors -- Senators Heinz, Glenn, and Hatfield, for your support of NHPRC. I also appreciate this opportunity to tell you briefly about three important NHPRC projects that have had and are continuing to have a national impact on the preservation of our documentary heritage. Before discussing the contributions of specific grants, however, let me emphasize some of the important aspects of the NHPRC grants program.

NHPRC grants serve as leverage for securing private support by ensuring potential backers that the project is of genuine significance and capably staffed and organized. And the NHPRC grants program serves as a model partnership between public and private institutions. No indirect costs are a part of NHPRC grants, a fact that sets the program apart from most other federal research grant programs. Sponsoring institutions have been true co-sponsors willing and able to provide at least half of the costs of the projects.

The basic mission of the NHPRC is to promote the preservation of this nation's documentary heritage. Despite the fact that NHPRC is a model cost sharing program and has a formidable mission, its work has been curtailed in recent years because of limited resources. Thus we are most supportive of section 2504 (f) of S. 1856 which establishes for each of the next five fiscal years a $10 million ceiling. On the documentary historical publications side of the program, additional funding is needed to expand the historical documentary editing projects beyond the papers of the Founding Fathers to include additional facets of the American experience -- the work of reformers and industrialists, the genius of scientists, architects, and artists, and the challenges of immigrants and exslaves. Limited resources have prevented NHPRC from funding such important projects as the Eleanor Roosevelt papers and from launching a new immigrant papers project.

On the historical records side a large number of projects that would locate, preserve, and make accessible historically valuable documents collections have had to be postponed because of lack of funds. The NHPRC records program has a major role in assisting many local governments and state agencies in developing records management policies that are not only sensitive to the preservation of historical records but also would save money. For example, currently many local governments and state agencies either arbitrarily dump their non-current records or store everything, some in extremely poor facilities, others in appropriate buildings but at exorbitant costs. NHPRC grants promote model programs that ensure that a third alternative, a records management system, will be adopted to retain important documents while discarding what is not of enduring historical value.

In addition to projects that are specifically related to a documentary editing or state and local historical records program, NHPRC grants have provided the major financial incentives for the emergence of modern archival and records techniques, standards and strategies. I have brought today reports from three recent projects that demonstrate NHPRC's commitment to developing and implementing new archival and records policies. They are the Congressional Papers Project Report, Standing the Test of Time: Quality Assurance for State and Local Government Records Microfilming, and Planning for the Archival Profession: A Report of the Society of American Archivists Task Force on Goals and Priorities. The Congressional papers study highlights the need for improved records management techniques in congressional offices and for advance planning. The Senate and House Historical Offices have distributed this report to all members of Congress. In an effective manner the report presents the need for standards of what constitutes a strong collection and also raises important questions for consideration in the selection of a appropriate repository for the collection. The study addresses the very basic issues of the content and manageability of the collection, staffing, and costs. Members of Congress and their staffs have found the report most helpful and those members anticipating retirement have particularly appreciated this resource.

The second project, Standing the Test of Time, describes the policies and procedures used by state archives and records management agencies in setting standards for microfilm processes and exerting quality control over microfilming of archival government records. The report's major conclusion was clear and stark: much of the money spent in this nation on microfilming of government records -- often with the goal of preserving unique and

important evidence of government activity and information about citizens -- is wasted. Judgments about what should be filmed and the quality of standards for the work are often left to those who are unaware of the those procedures and techniques for assuring the adequacy of the preservation of records of enduring historical value. The implications of the findings of this report are enormous. All who rely on the availability of selected government data are indebted to NHPRC for bringing to the forefront this issue of quality assurance for state and local government records microfilming.

The last project I wish to mention is Planning for the Archival Profession, the product of a three year study by the Society of American Archivists. This document outlines the major goals toward which the archival profession needs to move in the areas of identification and retention of records, administration of archival programs, and availability and use of records of enduring historical value. Beginning with the presupposition that systematic planning has proved a useful tool for ensuring the best use of limited and fragile resources such as water, forests, and historical buildings, the report urges a more systematic and efficient approach to the problems and opportunities created by the changing way in which society creates and stores information. Intended as a beginning point, this report is now being used by many facets of the archival community as a planning tool for identifying and implementing strategies for promoting the effective preservation, management, and use of records of enduring value to society.

These projects which promote the development of national technical standards and implementation strategies, the historical documentary papers projects, and the historical records projects amply demonstrate that the National Historical Publications and Records Commission has been a major force in this country for promoting the preservation of historical records and for providing leadership for the development of a national historical records policy. I speak for historians, archivists, political scientists, librarians and genealogists, all part of the NCC coalition, to urge passage of S. 1856, a bill that promotes the preservation of the American people's heritage and history.

WASHINGTON OFFICE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

110 MARYLAND AVENUE, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 547-4440

December 28, 1987

The Honorable James Sasser, Chairman
Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Federalism,
and the District of Columbia
Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Sasser:

On behalf of the American Library Association, I would like to request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record on S. 1856 which would reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission under the National Archives and Records Administration.

The American Library Association, founded in 1876, is the oldest and largest national library association in the world. A non-profit education organization of more than 45,000 librarians, library trustees, and public-spirited citizens, the Association is dedicated to the development and improvement of library services for all the American people.

The Association strongly supports the reauthorization of the NHPRC for an additional five years at an authorization level of $10 million per year. The increase in authorization level is necessitated by the severity of the preservation problems the NHPRC is addressing and is justified by the success and cost effectiveness of the NHPRC programs and grants.

The records of our country on a local, state, and Federal level are necessary for the conduct of government affairs, for the protection of citizen's rights, and for the preservation of our history. Unfortunately, adequate preservation of these records is a staggering task. The sheer volume of records is one factor making this so. Another is the poor conditions in which many of these records are kept and the self-destructing acid paper on which most of them are printed or written. New preservation problems have emerged in recent years because of the creation of records in electronic format. These records are easily altered or erased with no evidence that they were changed or ever existed. Also, as equipment becomes obsolete, older records on electronic media can no longer be accessed.

The NHPRC Records Program works to address these problems. Grants are made to help discover, preserve, and access material and to develop and publicize methods of record administration. Grants have been awarded to preserve diverse records from all segments of our society in nearly every state. Projects range from surveying and accessioning records of the black

community in Kansas, to preserving photographs depicting the maritime history of the Pacific Northwest, to a series of 15 basic archival training workshops throughout New England. In addition to grants at the state level, the NHPRC is funding national projects including a study of the feasibility of establishing a national archival information clearinghouse and funding for a national conference to plan for improved care and availability of local television newsfilm collections.

NHPRC also conducts a Publications Program which has made possible the publication of papers and documents that contribute significantly to an understanding of America's history and heritage. These documents are now accessible to all Americans. The Publications Program also plays a leadership role in editorial training and in setting standards for paper preservation and microform publication.

The NHPRC programs are particularly noteworthy because they are cost-effective. Modest funding on the national level has stimulated, not supplanted, non-federal funding for these projects. More than half of the funding for NHPRC supported projects comes from sources other than the Commission.

The NHPRC funded projects also lead to cost savings. Planning for records retention and administration makes it possible to identify valuable records and destroy bulky, low value records occupying expensive storage space. Also, NHPRC has fostered sharing of information and spreading of technological advances that work to eliminate duplication of effort and slow, labor intensive approaches to records management.

The NHPRC has been hampered in its efforts to fund worthwhile projects by its budgetary constraints. The Commission estimates that it can provide less than one-third of the funding requested for archival and records projects each year. Records that are allowed to deteriorate or disappear because of inadequate funding are lost forever. In this bicentennial year of the Constitution it is particularly appropriate to reflect on the importance of our national heritage and to authorize funds to support the preservation of our historical records.

Thank you for this opportunity to present the views of the American Library Association to the subcommittee.

Sincerely,

Eileen D. Cooke
Director
ALA Washington Office

EDC:sw

WILMINGTON
DIAMOND STATE CHAPTER, INC.
ASSOCIATION OF RECORDS MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, INC.

December 4, 1987

Honorable William V. Roth
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Roth:

On behalf of the Diamond State Chapter of the Association of Records Managers and Administrators, Inc. (ARMA), I would like to urge support of the reauthorization of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (S. 1856). ARMA International is an association of 9000+ records and information practitioners whose charge is to implement proper recordskeeping practices within their respective companies and institutions. The Diamond State Chapter of ARMA consists of members from Delaware, northern Maryland and southern Pennsylvania who, in addition to being records managers, are also citizens who have individually benefitted from successful NHPRC projects in their own states, counties, and municipalities.

Members of the Diamond State Chapter of ARMA do not deal only with the management of current or active files and records, but many are also responsible for the archival collections of their employers. Therefore, we can each appreciate the need to preserve and protect the documentary "history" of our organizations. For this reason our membership very much supports any effort to provide funding for the education and development of people and programs to promote professional recordskeeping principles.

Again, we urge your support of S.1856 and we would appreciate your including this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Wendy L. Sapp

Wendy L. Sapp, President
Diamond State Chapter - ARMA

J. Franklin Jameson Papers
MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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Jacqueline A. Goggin
Morey D. Rothberg

December 9, 1987

Senator James Sasser
Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Government
Efficiency, Federalism, and the District
of Columbia
The Capitol
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Sasser:

I am writing you in connection with a hearing by your subcommittee next week on a bill to increase the authorization level for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) to ten million dollars from its current five million. As co-editor and director of a project to prepare for publication a selective edition of the papers of J. Franklin Jameson (1859-1937), American historian and a principal figure in establishing both the National Archives and the NHPRC, I have become increasingly aware of the significance of the NHPRC in promoting both historical scholarship and preservation of historically significant records in America.

As early as 1907, Jameson organized support inside and outside of Congress for an NHPRC, careful to emphasize the reduction of wasteful spending in the publication of the government's historical records which a "National Historical Publications Commission" would encourage. Explaining his position in a report to Congress in 1908, Jameson stated that for no more money that it previously had spent on documentary publications, "the Government could, by having a methodical plan representing expert opinion, make its efforts and expenditures more effective, avoid waste and duplication, and bring out a product more useful and satisfactory to historians and the reading public."

Funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission

As chairman of the Senate subcommittee which oversees the activities of the NHPRC, I hope you will agree that its record over the last twenty-five years in particular has borne out Jameson's prediction. Together with the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Commission provides funds to publish the papers of Washington, Jefferson, and others like them, an objective Jameson passionately desired but never saw fulfilled. Within the last twenty years, however, the range in subject matter of these projects has expanded enormously. Now we have editions in progress of the landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Frederick Douglass, the labor leader Samuel Gompers, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Thomas Edison, and freedmen in the Civil War and Reconstruction South.

Not only has the cast of characters broadened; these editions are meant to be looked at: Edison's diagrams, Olmsted's sketches of Central Park, Peale family portraits, photographs of freedmen. A glance at the most recent annual report of the NHPRC will tell you how much the Commission has done to stimulate a concern for historical documents at all levels of government throughout the country.

As an NHPRC-sponsored project, we have reason to be grateful for the support we have received from the Commission, and for the support the Commission has received from Congress. We hope that from the hearing you have scheduled, you will find justification to increase that level of support, and for our part, we will strive to justify the vote of confidence that the Commission and the Congress have given us.

Sincerely,

Morey Rothberg
Project Director

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED IN 1849
690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 296-6126

December 2, 1987

The Honorable Jim Sasser
Chairman
Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Sasser:

I am writing to support S. 1856 reauthorizing the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and its grant programs. Thank you for sponsoring the legislation. We especially are pleased that the bill would authorize appropriations of $10 million a year beginning October 1, 1988, and that you are urging an increase in actual appropriations over the $4 million that has been allocated annually for several years.

We agree with your assessment that "every penny spent will yield a valuable net return on our investment." NHPRC grants are made thoughtfully and monitored carefully. Residents of Minnesota and all those who use historical records have benefited greatly from grants made to Minnesota institutions. With NHPRC's help major historical collections in the state have been preserved and prepared for use by scholars and the general public; administrators of historical collections have received training; surveys have been conducted and guides to resources have been published; and nationally significant collections have been published in microfilm. A variety of other activities have helped to preserve and make materials available for future generations.

I enclosed a list of grants that have been made in Minnesota. You will note that grantee institutions and other organizations and foundations have contributed an even greater amount of money, making NHPRC projects real partnerships.

The Commission increasingly is funding projects that have wide-ranging and long-term results in improving archival practices or research access. Since NHPRC is the only granting agency in the nation-Federal or otherwise-focusing specifically on historical records and papers, its continued existence is crucial. Please let me know if the Minnesota Historical Society or the State Historical Records Advisory Board can provide more information or assist you in any way.

Sincerely,

Nina Archabal

Nina M. Archabal
Coordinator, State Historical
Records Program
Director, Minnesota Historical
Society

Enc.

cc: Senator Dave Durenberger
Senator Rudy Boschwitz

The State of New Hampshire

Frank C. Mevers, PhD
Director and State Archivist

Andrew S. Taylor
Manager of Records Control

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND ARCHIVES
71 SOUTH FRUIT STREET — CONCORD, NH 03301
TELEPHONE 271-2236

December 1, 1987

Honorable Jim Sasser
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Sasser:

Please accept this letter in support of S.1856 providing authorization for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. As a professional historian I have followed, supported, and worked with the NHPRC for twenty five years. I have done so since 1979 as the State Archivist of New Hampshire.

I am convinced that the benefit derived by the United States from the work of the NHPRC could not have been had through non-governmental effort. Also, I am convinced grants have been made judiciously, fairly, and economically. I urge the Congress to reauthorize NHPRC.

I request that this letter be put in the hearing record. Thank you.

Most sincerely,

Frank C. Mevers

cc: Honorable Warren B. Rudman
Honorable Gordon J. Humphrey

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6175

January 21, 1988

The Honorable John Glenn
Chairman
Committee on Governmental Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear John:

The President of the South Dakota Historical Society of Trustees recently contacted me regarding his support for S. 1856. Enclosed please find a copy of his letter and a resolution passed by the South Dakota Historical Society's Board of Trustees in support of S. 1856.

As you will note, Mr. Killian has asked that his letter and resolution be placed in the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee's hearing record. I would greatly appreciate it if you could include his correspondence in the record when the Committee considers S. 1856.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Larry

Larry Pressler
United States Senator

LP/shj

enclosure

SOUTH DAKOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Office of the Director

December 11, 1987

Honorable Larry Pressler
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Pressler:

The South Dakota Historical Society's Board of Trustees met today and unanimously passed the attached resolution in support of passage of Senate Bill 1856. The bill provides for reauthorization of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and its grant programs for a period of five years, beginning October 1, 1988, at a level of ten million dollars per year.

As South Dakota citizens prepare for the celebration of our state centennial in 1989, we have renewed our commitment to preservation of our cultural heritage. Through its grant programs, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission has provided crucial financial support for projects which have served to preserve and promote increased access to historical records in South Dakota. The Commission is currently supporting two important documents projects at Oglala Lakota and Sinte Gleska Colleges in our state.

On behalf of the members of the South Dakota Historical Society and all persons interested in preservation of our nation's material and intellectual culture, we urge you to offer your support for Senate Bill 1856, and ask that our written communications with your office in this regard be placed in the hearing record when the bill comes before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

Respectfully,

Thomas Kilian, President
South Dakota Historical Society Board of Trustees

cc: Senator Daschle (SD)
Senator Sasser (TN)
Congressman Johnson (SD)

800 Governors Drive, Pierre SD 57501-2294 (605) 773-3458 Department of Education and Cultural Affairs, Office of History

RESOLUTION

IN SUPPORT OF PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL 1865

Whereas, Through its grant programs, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission has provided critical financial support for projects to preserve and improve access to historical records in the State of South Dakota; and

Whereas, Commission grant funds currently support two important Native American records projects at Sinte Gleska and Oglala Lakota Colleges in our state, neither of which could have been undertaken without Commission support; and

Whereas, the State Historical Society's Board of Trustees recognizes the lasting value of Commission-funded projects throughout the nation which promote the collection, preservation, publication, and dissemination of history and the primary resources from which it is written; be it

Resolved, That the South Dakota Historical Society's Board of Trustees endorses passage of Senate Bill 1865 which provides for the reauthorization of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and its grant programs; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board communicate its support for passage of the bill to South Dakota representatives in Congress and to appropriate members of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, with the request that such communication be entered into the permanent record of the committee hearing on the bill.

Adopted this 12th day of December, 1987.

Thomas Kiliah, President

Richmond Dean Williams, PhD.
202 BRECKS LANE
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19807
(302) 654-0986

Consultant
Archives
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Libraries

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December 2, 1987

Senator Jim Sasser, Chairman
Subcommittee on Government Efficiency
U. S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Sasser:

Thank you for your role in introducing Senate Bill 1856 to reauthorize the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. I can think of no other government effort which accomplishes as much for so few dollars. One of the secrets, I am sure you know, is the absence of overhead in grants; another is the insistence that U. S. funds be matched by local funds.

In my two years on the Commission at the beginning of the grants program (one of the few constructive measures to come out of the 1976 bicentennial celebrations) I cannot recall any grant which did not require special efforts on the part of recipients to participate in an active, financial way, thus generating new money to get the work of the Commission done.

This frugality also spread to the establishment of State Advisory Boards. The Commission has been criticized for not following the generous administrative grants handed out to foster the national preservation effort. The NHPRC Commission realized that such an approach would prevent its meager funds doing any good at all.

The accomplishments of the NHPRC have been great; the Commission has an enviable reputation for efficient performance. This reauthorization should be the most uncontroversial bill you have introduced in this or any other session of Congress.

Yours sincerely,

Richmond D. Williams

xc. Hon. William V. Roth, Jr.

Winterthur
MUSEUM AND GARDENS

RECD DEC 11 AM 9:22

December 8, 1987

Honorable William V. Roth, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Roth:

I am aware that legislative hearings to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for an additional five years will be reviewed in mid-December by the Government Efficiency, Federalism and the District of Columbia subcommittee of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. I write to you to express my support for the NHPRC and to urge you to press for re-authorization.

The NHPRC has had a dramatic impact on Delaware's records programs. The Delaware Historical Records Advisory Board (HRAB) received an NHPRC grant to assess records conditions and needs statewide, public and private, resulting in a comprehensive report and action plan. The State Archives received funds to develop a records management program for the state's counties and municipalities. Hagley Library was funded for projects such as the feasibility study of a centralized records processing program in the Delaware Valley and the appraisal and processing of railroad records. The City of Wilmington has requested NHPRC funds to develop a model municipal records management program. Here at Winterthur, the records management program was put on a sound footing when we received NHPRC support in 1985 to inventory current and non-current records throughout the museum and to prepare a master retention schedule. Since then the retention schedule has formed the nucleus of an official Records Management Manual which serves to facilitate an on-going dialogue with the museum's records officers, and is rationalizing and making more efficient the entire records management effort.

Because Delaware is so small, the beneficial effects of such NHPRC assistance are perhaps more noticeable than in other states. Certainly there are few states more grateful than we.

Thank you for your support for reauthorization of the NHPRC, and may I ask that this written communication be put into the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Paul B. Hensley

Paul B. Hensley, Ph.D.
Archivist

The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware 19735 · 302 656-8591

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

CURRENT RECORDS PROGRAM GRANTS

DECEMBER 1987

STATE PROJECTS

CALIFORNIA

Office of the City Clerk, City of San Diego, CA: $72,588 to continue the development of a city records program. The project will focus on the completion of a comprehensive survey and schedule of the city's records.

California State Archives, Sacramento, CA: $25,700 to support a fellowship in archival administration.

COLORADO

Colorado Historical Records Advisory Board, Fort Collins, CO: $9,999 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

Boulder Public Library, Boulder, CO: $85,580 to provide access to the collections of local history manuscripts and photographs deposited in the library by the Boulder Historical Society. The collection documents life on the Front Range and in the Boulder area from 1859 to the present.

DELAWARE

Delaware Bureau of Archives and Records Management, Dover, DE: $49,562 for a two-year project to develop a comprehensive local public records program for Delaware. Included are plans to survey local records holdings, develop general records schedules, publish a manual, and conduct training workshops.

FLORIDA

University of Florida, Gainesville, FL: $50,126 to establish a university archives and records management program. Founded in 1853, the University of Florida is the oldest university in the state and the largest in the Southeast.

University of Florida, Gainesville, FL: $35,688 for the second year of a project to establish a university archives and records management program.

Florida Historical Records Advisory Board, Tallahassee, FL: $5,000 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

HAWAII

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Aiea, HI: $26,140 to arrange and describe records of Hawaiian sugar plantations dating from 1870 to 1960. The sugar plantations dominated the economic, political, and social life of Hawaii during this 90-year period.

IOWA

Iowa State Historical Records Advisory Board, Des Moines, IA: $5,000 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

IDAHO
Idaho Historical Society, Boise, ID: $5,000 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

University of Idaho, Moscow, ID: $27,500 to appraise, arrange, and describe the records of more than 50 mining companies from the Coeur d'Alene region of northern Idaho. The project will also develop general appraisal guidelines for the records of hard rock mining companies.

University of Idaho, Moscow, ID: $27,500 for the second year of a project to appraise, arrange, and describe records of mining companies in the Coeur d'Alene region.

ILLINOIS
The Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL: $35,743 to develop an archives and records management program for its institutional records.

INDIANA
Indiana Historical Records Advisory Board, Indianapolis, IN: $5,608 to publish the Indiana historical records report, which will present the findings of the statewide assessment project supported by the NHPRC in 1983.

KANSAS
University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS: $78,057 for the second and third years of the university's project to survey and accession records of the black community in Kansas.

MASSACHUSETTS
Peabody Museum of Salem, MA: $21,000 to preserve and make available the museum's maritime history manuscripts collections. The collections document the participation of Salem and New England in the lucrative trade with Africa, Asia, and Oceania from the late 17th century through the 19th century.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA: $11,718 to microfilm the Mary Lyon papers and a collection of letters from leading educators in 19th-century New England relating to the development of women's education. Included are letters of Catharine Beecher, Emma Willard, Joseph Emerson, Amos Eaton, and Edward Hitchcock.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MA: $54,204 to support development of an archives and records management program for the museum's records and other manuscript materials relating to individuals who were driving forces in establishing art collections in the late 19th-century United States.

Forbes Library, Northampton, MA: $2,750 for a consultant to evaluate the papers of President Calvin Coolidge held by the library and to recommend preservation and access measures for them. The Forbes Library is the largest repository of Coolidge papers outside of the Library of Congress.

MARYLAND

Worcester County Library, Snow Hill, MD: $21,287 to arrange and describe the William D. Pitts surveyors collection. The collection contains extensive land records for this Eastern Shore county from 1748 through 1980.

American Society for Microbiology, Catonsville, MD: $31,500 to continue development of a records program for the Society. The project will provide access to historical records and implement a records management system for the Society's current records.

The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD: $44,896 for the second year of a three-year project, in cooperation with the university's Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives, to initiate a records management program for the four major Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.

Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD: $53,622 for the final year of a three-year project, in cooperation with the university's Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives, to initiate a records management program for the four major Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Historical Records Advisory Board, St. Paul, MN: $9,000 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

University of Minnesota, Immigration History Research Center, St. Paul, MN: $7,700 for the salary and fringe benefits of an archival administration fellow.

University of Minnesota, Immigration History Research Center, St. Paul, MN: an $18,000 Andrew W. Mellon Foundation grant in support of the IHRC's archival administration fellow.

MISSOURI

Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board, Jefferson City, MO: $25,000 to assess and report on the current status and future directions of historical records programs in Missouri.

NORTH CAROLINA
North Carolina Historical Records Advisory Board, Raleigh, NC: $6,100 for meetings of the board over a three-year period. The meetings are intended to improve the NHPRC grant review process and to plan for improved records programs in the state.

NORTH DAKOTA
North Dakota Historical Records Advisory Board, Bismarck, ND: $5,000 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND: $96,658 to arrange and describe the society's archives and manuscript holdings, to conduct a conservation needs survey of the collections, and to develop a conservation plan for the society.

NEVADA
Nevada Historical Records Advisory Board, Carson City, NV: $7,500 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

NEW YORK
New York State Education Department, Albany, NY: $69,425 for the second year of the New York Historical Records Program Development project.

Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc., Staten Island, NY: $10,446 to process the records of the Italian Welfare League, 1920-80. The Italian Welfare League is one of the oldest and largest Italian immigrant aid societies in America and was the only Italian organization represented on Ellis Island.

OHIO
Antioch University, Yellow Springs, OH: $35,112 to develop an archival program for the university. An innovator in education since its founding, Antioch instituted coeducation and interracial education in the mid-19th century, cooperative education in the 1920s, and a system of decentralized learning centers in the 1960s.

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma Historical Records Advisory Board, Oklahoma City, OK: $4,692 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

Cherokee National Historical Society, Tahlequah, OK: $15,465 to implement an ongoing records administration program for the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma.

OREGON
Oregon Historical Records Advisory Board, Portland, OR: $4,330 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

Oregon Historical Society, Portland, OR: $6,960 for the second year of a two-year project to catalog and properly store documentary films in the Society's Pacific Northwest Film Archives.

PENNSYLVANIA
Pennsylvania Historical Records Advisory Board, Harrisburg, PA: $5,907 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

PUERTO RICO
Puerto Rico Historical Records Advisory Board, San Juan, PR: $25,000 to assess and report on historical records programs in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture will administer the grant on behalf of the board.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Clemson University, Clemson, SC: $27,070 for the second year of its archival and records management program.

South Carolina Historical Records Advisory Board, Columbia, SC: $3,500 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

University of South Carolina, McKissick Museum, Columbia, SC: $56,410 for a two-year project to develop an archives and records management program. Founded in 1801, the university was the state's first institution of higher education and, by educating many of the state's most influential leaders, has had a significant impact on its history.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Sinte Gleska College, Rosebud, SD: $73,450 for development of a documentary collections and oral history program for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, which governs one of the nation's largest Indian reservations.

TENNESSEE
University of Tennessee, Chattanooga, TN: $2,991 for consultation on establishing an archival program. The institution was founded as Chattanooga University in 1886 and is now the only state-supported university in southeastern Tennessee.

TEXAS
Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX: $30,328 to preserve and make available a local television newsfilm and videotape collection that documents West Texas since the mid-1950s.

UTAH
Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT: $5,570 to preserve photographic negatives of archaeological excavations in the Great Basin and northern Colorado Plateau. The photographs document early American cultures, as exemplified by the culture of the Anasazi people.

VERMONT
Vermont Historical Records Advisory Board, Montpelier, VT: $2,500 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the State Board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

WASHINGTON
City of Seattle, WA: $21,934 for the second year of a project to survey city records and establish an archival facility for those of historical value.

Washington Historical Records Advisory Board, Olympia, WA: $5,000 for travel and meeting expenses to allow the state board to carry out its grant review and statewide archival planning missions.

Colville Confederated Tribes, Nespelem, WA: $70,951 to establish an archival and records management program for the tribes. The Colville Indian Reservation, in the eastern part of the State of Washington, was founded in 1872.

Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, Seattle, WA: $34,000 to preserve the Joe Williamson photograph collection. The photographs depict the maritime history of the Pacific Northwest from the 1880s to the 1950s, including a wide variety of ships, many coastal towns and industries, and the Alaska gold rush.

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, WI: $27,768 to develop a municipal archives program for Milwaukee. The project will evaluate records retention schedules, arrange and describe existing holdings, and enter records series information into the Research Libraries (RLIN) database

Wisconsin Historical Records Advisory Board, Madison, WI: $9,500 to support travel and meeting expenses for the Board, to plan statewide historical records programs, and to improve the review process for NHPRC records proposals.

NATIONAL PROJECTS

American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN: $144,334 to continue the work of the National Advisory Committee on the Management, Preservation, and Use of Local Government Records, and to produce a slide/tape presentation, pamphlet, and guide to managing local records.

National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators, Albany, NY: $50,621 to study the feasibility of establishing a national archival information clearinghouse.

University of Minnesota/Sons of Italy in America, St. Paul, MN: $26,636 for the second year of a three-year project by the Immigration History Research Center to survey, accession, arrange, and describe the records of the Order Sons of Italy in America.

American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN: $129,577 to continue the work of NICLOG, the National Information Center for Local Government Records. The project will publicize educational materials on local government records, created under an earlier grant, and assist in the development of local public records programs.

Society of American Archivists, Chicago, IL: $20,000 to continue the work of the society's Committee on Goals and Priorities (CGAP) for two years. CGAP will undertake assessment, planning, and consensus building activities, including planning and fundraising for a National Congress on Historical Records to take place in 1987.

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, Washington, DC: $7,327 for a feasibility study to determine the most appropriate approach to the archival preservation of conservation treatment records. The AIC is the professional association of conservators.

University of Minnesota, Charles Babbage Institute, St. Paul, MN: $36,411 to identify sources for documentation of the early computer industry and to develop appraisal criteria for computer industry records. The project will be conducted in cooperation with Control Data Corporation.

The American Film Institute, Washington, DC: $14,000 for the Institute's National Center for Film and Video Preservation to convene a national conference to plan for improved care and availability of local television newsfilm collections.

American Home Economics Association, Washington, DC: $2,672 for a consultant to advise on surveying and scheduling current records, appraising permanent records, and undertaking preservation measures.

REGIONAL PROJECTS

University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT: $76,513 on behalf of the New England Archivists. To develop and present a series of 15 basic archival training workshops throughout the New England region.

American Bible Society, New York, NY: $73,762 in conjunction with Archivists in Religious Institutions. For a two-year project to improve professional skills and archival programs at religious archives in the Greater New York City area through a coordinated program of technical assistance.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

BUDGET NEEDS: FISCAL YEAR 1988

RECORDS PROGRAM

Existing Grant Program $2,000,000

In FY 1987, the Commission made 67 records grants totaling $2 million. These included major studies of national records problems; support for new archival programs in Tampa, FL, and Milwaukee, WI; education and research projects; and a variety of arrangement, description, preservation, and consulting grants to institutions across the country.

Current Shortfall $1,315,000+

Because of budgetary restraints, the Commission awarded on average only 77% of the funds requested by the 67 successful projects, a measure that usually slows the progress of work undertaken by the projects. Reductions of this sort totaled approximately $615,000. The NHPRC also endorsed twelve projects of high merit for which there were no available funds. These included proposals to establish archives for the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, Sarasota, FL, and for Napa and Placer counties in California; to arrange and describe major manuscript collections at the University of Minnesota and Iowa State University; and to save other major historical photograph and document collections in California and New York. Funds requested from the Commission by the endorsed projects totaled nearly $700,000.

Regrants to State Records Advisory Boards $2,000,000+

The Records Program has an active network of state boards that act as both review panels and administrators of statewide records projects. At the states' suggestion, the NHPRC has invited boards to compete for regrant funds to be used for projects of special importance in the states. Boards are required to match a portion of the award. Two grants were made in the first cycle, one to Hawaii to survey and preserve ethnic records, and one to Pennsylvania to provide assistance to college and university archives. Seventeen states have indicated an intention to apply for regrant funds over the next two years. Several states, including California and New York, will participate only if sums greater than $500,000 are made available. At a minimum grant of $250,000, the Commission could award $2-3 million in each of the next two years.

Papers of Members of Congress $500,000

An NHPRC- and Dirksen Center-sponsored study, which was distributed to Members of Congress in February 1987 indicates a major need for funding to (1) improve records management practices in congressional offices; (2) provide better guidance to Members and their families in choosing repositories for their papers, and to repositories in accepting collections; and (3) assist repositories in the expensive process of transferring, weeding, arranging, describing, and housing these collections. At present, for lack of funds, the NHPRC will provide no grants to institutions for the processing of congressional collections. Based on inquiries and prospectuses, we estimate an annual need of at least $500,000, which could be awarded according to a matching formula.

Critical Preservation Needs $3,250,000+

Based on NHPRC-funded studies, there is immediate need for additional funds for institutions to (1) assess the depth of their document preservation problems and develop viable plans of action and (2) to attack the most conspicuous and fundamental problems: the lack of adequate archival facilities with appropriate temperature and humidity controls and the need for microfilming, processing and storage of archival holdings to meet preservation needs. One study indicated that state archives' preservation efforts alone would require $134,150,000 over a ten-year period.

Subtotal, Records Program $9,065,000

PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM

Continuing Documentary Editing Projects $4,200,000

The Commission is providing partial support to some 40 documentary editing projects across the country. With many of these projects having formidable budget problems, an increase in the Commission's funding level would help maintain staffs and continue work at acceptable levels. An increase from the present support level of $1.8 million to $4.2 million would provide a secure fiancial base for such major editions as the Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution and the Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, the papers of the Founding Fathers - Jefferson, Washington, Adams, Madison, and Franklin - and the papers of other significant themes and figures in American history - soldiers, scientists, business leaders, reformers and political leaders.

Support for New Projects Requesting Funding $1,000,000

The Commission has received proposals requesting in total over $1 million for support of other important editions. Because the Commission's publications program has not had a budget increase in over a decade, many worthy new projects have not been launched. Included in these requests are projects that touch many vital aspects of the country's heritage - the legal papers of Abraham Lincoln, the papers of Robert Taft, the letters and writings of Japanese-Americans interned in the United States during World War II, the papers of artists, journalists, and other significant figures. In addition, the Commission is also disussing possible proposals for such important projects as the Papers of Eleanor Roosevelt and the documentary histories of various ethnic and immigrant groups.

Subvention Program $350,000

The Commission's subvention program assists university and other non-profit presses in the publication and dissemination of sponsored editions. The subvention program was revised in 1987 to encourage the greater promotion and use of these documentary publications, especially in the classroom setting. Currently using $150,000 in the program, the Commission would increase subventions to $350,000 to support broader marketing and distribution to libraries, universities and other users.

Subtotal, Publications Program $5,550,000

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Educational Activities: $350,000

To assure the most careful and exact scholarly preparation of these publications, the Commission sponsors fellowships in documentary editing and in archival administration, an editing institute, symposia and conferences, and other educational activities that inform and train professional historical editors. Funded in part by private foundation grants, the educational programs will require an additional $350,000.

TOTAL PROGRAM NEEDS, FY 1988 **$14,965,000+**

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

Proposals and Grants, FY1984-FY1987

	Records Program	Publications Program	Total
FISCAL YEAR 1984			
Authorization: $4,000,000			
Appropriation: 4,000,000			
Proposals received	$5,286,241	$3,333,278	$8,619,519
Grants made	2,533,334	2,872,242	5,405,576
Average request	48,947	32,051	40,658
Average grant	38,974	31,220	34,430
FISCAL YEAR 1985			
Authorization: $4,000,000			
Appropriation: 4,000,000			
Proposals received	$9,322,034	$3,126,150	$12,448,184
Grants made	2,422,016	1,973,251	4,395,267
Average request	53,885	35,125	47,694
Average grant	25,495	34,022	28,727
FISCAL YEAR 1986			
Authorization: $5,000,000			
Appropriation: 4,000,000			
Proposals received	$5,771,198	$2,559,230	$8,330,428
Grants made	1,952,043	1,944,804	3,896,847
Average request	48,497	37,090	44,311
Average grant	22,965	32,963	27,061
FISCAL YEAR 1987			
Authorization: $5,000,000			
Appropriation: 4,000,000			
Proposals received	$6,898,440	$2,227,805	$9,126,245
Grants made	2,012,941	1,966,544	3,979,485
Average request	55,188	35,362	48,544
Average grant	30,044	31,215	30,611

*Grant totals in excess of $4,000,000 occur when no-year grant funds are carried over from prior year.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

Records Program Grants, 1976-87

Alabama	$ 244,054
Alaska	80,070
American Samoa	6,422
Arizona	164,439
Arkansas	89,765
California	770,690
Colorado	214,920
Connecticut	381,094
Delaware	106,443
District of Columbia	137,044
Florida	231,546
Georgia	292,264
Hawaii	223,489
Idaho	127,683
Illinois	304,642
Indiana	102,232
Iowa	260,409
Kansas	253,985
Kentucky	1,013,042
Louisiana	91,200
Maine	11,657
Maryland	496,014
Massachusetts	1,041,284
Michigan	415,800
Minnesota	405,633
Mississippi	237,248
Missouri	293,455
Montana	113,018
Nebraska	73,656
Nevada	244,512
New Hampshire	161,699
New Jersey	149,040
New Mexico	37,260
New York	1,862,556
North Carolina	167,227
North Dakota	157,236
Ohio	302,579
Oklahoma	164,405
Oregon	360,953
Pennsylvania	840,906
Puerto Rico	33,550
Rhode Island	180,778
South Carolina	190,304
South Dakota	323,264

Tennessee	128,191
Texas	268,652
Utah	74,880
Vermont	93,069
Virginia	126,433
Washington	911,714
West Virginia	20,864
Wisconsin	530,911
Total, State Projects	15,514,181
National Projects	2,380,754
Regional Projects	672,515
GRAND TOTAL	18,567,450

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
BUDGET NEEDS: CURRENT NHPRC-SPONSORED PUBLICATIONS PROJECTS, 1988

PROJECT	INSTITUTION	TOTAL YEARLY BUDGET NEEDS	CURRENT YEARLY COMMISSION SUPPORT	ANTICIPATED OUTSIDE SUPPORT	SHORTFALL
Adams Family Papers	Massachusetts Hist. Soc.	$228,000	$70,000	$127,000	$ 31,000
Jane Addams Papers	Duke University	205,000	40,000	40,000	125,000
Black Abolitionists	Florida State Univ.	190,000	25,000	35,000	130,000
Papers of John C. Calhoun	Univ. of South Carolina	119,000	26,000	35,000	58,000
Papers of Salmon P. Chase	Claremont Graduate School	120,000	62,000	10,000	48,000
Papers of Henry Clay	University of Kentucky	79,000	20,000	45,000	14,000
Doc. Hist. of Ratification	University of Wisconsin	250,000	54,000	120,000	76,000
Papers of Jefferson Davis	Rice University	120,000	37,000	30,000	53,000
Papers of Frederick Douglass	Yale University	175,000	48,000	73,000	54,000
Diaries of Elizabeth Drinker	Fordham University	78,000	25,000	20,000	33,000
Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower	Johns Hopkins University	215,000	13,000	154,000	48,000
Doc. Hist. of First Congress	George Washington Univ.	210,000	129,000	0	81,000
Papers of Benjamin Franklin	Yale University	250,000	70,000	150,000	30,000
Freedom History Project	University of Maryland	261,000	71,000	100,000	90,000
Papers of Jesse Fremont	University of Illinois	65,000	15,000	0	50,000
Papers of Daniel Chester French	American University	132,000	72,000	15,000	45,000
Papers of Albert Gallatin	Baruch College	125,000	42,000	55,000	28,000
Papers of Marcus Garvey	U.C.L.A.	260,000	33,000	170,000	57,000
Papers of Emma Goldman	University of California	312,000	53,000	158,000	101,000
Papers of Samuel Gompers	University of Maryland	215,000	59,000	91,000	65,000
Papers of Ulysses S. Grant	Southern Illinois Univ.	78,000	45,000	0	33,000
Papers of Nathanael Greene	Rhode Island Hist. Society	108,000	59,000	10,000	39,000
Harmony Society Papers	Clark University	49,000	37,000	0	12,000
Papers of Andrew Jackson	Univeristy of Tennessee	212,000	45,000	80,000	87,000
Papers of J. Franklin Jameson	American Historical Assn.	160,000	54,000	30,000	76,000
Papers of Thomas Jefferson	Princeton University	298,000	70,000	164,000	64,000
Papers of Andrew Johnson	University of Tennessee	238,000	69,000	79,000	90,000
Papers of Martin Luther King	MLK Center/Stanford	300,000	47,000	175,000	78,000
Papers of Henry Laurens	Univ. of South Carolina	149,000	35,000	90,000	24,000
Papers of James Madison	University of Virginia	197,000	70,000	70,000	57,000
Papers of George C. Marshall	George C. Marshall Found.	175,000	51,000	90,000	34,000
Papers of John Marshall	College of William and Mary	115,000	20,000	63,000	32,000
Papers of Robert Morris	Queens College	163,000	29,000	75,000	59,000
Papers of James K. Polk	University of Tennessee	163,000	33,000	90,000	40,000
Papers of Margaret Sanger	New York University	220,000	18,000	65,000	137,000
Doc. Relations of Southwest	Arizona State Museum	72,000	27,000	0	45,000
Papers of Stanton-Anthony	University of Massachusetts	205,000	20,000	70,000	115,000
Papers of Charles Sumner	Pomona College	60,000	35,000	6,000	19,000
Doc. Hist. of Supreme Court	Supreme Court Hist. Soc.	210,000	70,000	10,000	130,000
Papers of Diego de Vargas	University of New Mexico	160,000	27,000	100,000	33,000
	TOTAL	$6,941,000	$1,825,000	$2,695,000	$2,421,000

NOTE: Figures represent direct cost expenses. Indirect costs amount to approximately 50% additional cost.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMISSION

FELLOWSHIPS IN HISTORICAL EDITING

1983-84
William Penn Papers, University of Pennsylvania
Andrew Jackson Papers, University of Tennessee
Documentary Relations of the Southwest, Arizona State University

1984-85
Marcus Garvey Papers, University of California, Los Angeles
Papers of General Nathanael Green, Rhode Island Historical Society
Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Southern Illinois University

1985-86
Correspondence of James K. Polk, Vanderbilt University
Joseph Henry Papers, Smithsonian Institution
Papers of Robert Morris, Queens College, City University of New York

1986-87
William Thornton Papers, George Washington University
Papers of Albert Gallatin, Baruch College, City University of New York
Black Abolitionist Papers, Florida State University

1987-88
Constitution Project, University of Wisconsin
Freedmen and Southern Society Project, University of Maryland
Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, George Washington University

FELLOWSHIPS IN ARCHIVAL ADMINISTRATION

1985-86
Massachusetts State Archives
Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan
Friars of the Atonement/the Salvation Army/YMCA of Greater New York

1986-87
Special Collections, Arizona State University
Special Collections, University of Southern Mississippi

1988-89
California State Archives
Special Collections, Louisiana State University
Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

PRIVATE GRANTS TO THE COMMISSION FOR ITS EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	
Three-year grant for 1977, 1978, 1979	$156,000
Three-year grant for 1980, 1981, 1982	165,000
Three-year grant for the Editing Institute, 1983, 1984, 1985	30,000
Three-year grant for archival administration and documentary editing fellowships, 1985, 1986, 1987	100,000
Four-year matching grant for the Editing Institute, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989	25,000
Three-year grant for archival administration and documentary editing fellowships, 1988, 1989, 1990	160,000
The Lila Acheson Wallace Fund	
Five annual grants to support one editing fellowship per year, 1977-1982	63,000
TOTAL	699,000

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

FUND-RAISING EFFORTS: GRANTS TO EDITING CONSORTIA AND INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS FROM FOUNDATIONS THROUGH NHPRC

CONSORTIUM	GRANT AMOUNT	FOUNDATION	GRANT PERIOD
FOUNDING FATHERS PAPERS, INC.			
Adams, Franklin, Jefferson,	$ 400,000	MELLON	1980-1983
Madison, Washington	1,500,000	MELLON	1982-1987
	1,500,000	PEW	1982-1987
CONSORTIUM FOR DOCUMENTARY PROJECTS IN WOMEN'S HISTORY	300,000	ROCKEFELLER	1984-1987
Addams, Stanton-Anthony	100,000	FORD	1983-1984
Goldman, Sanger	200,000	FORD	1985-1987
GOLDMAN	8,387	CHADWYCK-HEALEY	1986-1987
	10,000	SKAGGS	1986-1987
	10,000	ANONYMOUS	1982-1983
	15,000	SKAGGS	1987-1988
	10,000	LITTAUER FOUNDATION	1987-1988
	5,000	COMMUNITY FOUNDATION	1987-1988
SANGER	50,000	ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION	1987-1989
	20,000	HEWLETT	1987-1988
AFRO-AMERICAN EDITING CONSORTIUM			
Douglass, Garvey, Freedom	5,000	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD	1983-1984
History, Black Abolitionists	100,000	FORD	1983-1984
Martin Luther King, Jr.	100,000	ROCKEFELLER	1983-1984
	200,000	FORD	1985-1987
	3,000	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD	1985-1986
	100,000	ROCKEFELLER	1986-1987
KING	50,000	FORD	1985-1987
GARVEY	2,500	AHMANSON	1987-1988
FOUNDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM			
Ratification of the Constitution, First Elections, First Congress, First Decade of the Supreme Court	25,000	AT&T FOUNDATION	1986-1987
SUPREME COURT	10,000	OLIN	1986-1987
INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS			
PAPERS OF DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH			
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION	$45,000	KRESS	1983-1986
PAPERS OF JOHN MUIR			
UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC	10,000	SKAGGS	1983-1985
	10,000	HEWLETT	1983-1985
TOTAL	$4,788,887		